

## A. F. L. DEMANDS 2.75 BEER AND NO JULY 1 BAN

Will Go to Washington and  
Stage Demonstration at  
White House.

VOTE WAS 26,475 TO 4,005

Gompers Says Infringement  
on Liberty Makes Him Fear  
for Nation's Future.

**Special Despatch to The Sun.**  
ATLANTIC CITY, June 11.—Organized labor voiced official today its disapproval of war time prohibition and of the inclusion of beer in the Constitutional amendment.

The American Federation of Labor in thirty-ninth annual session at the Steel Pier recorded itself 26,475 to 4,005 for a resolution introduced on behalf of the heads of 100 representative labor bodies affiliated with the federation which urged the immediate repeal of the war time measure and the exemption of beer from the amendment. There were lively debates on the issue.

The convention further demonstrated its determination to bring the fight to a quick climax by accepting the invitation of the labor bodies of Washington, adjourn sessions here Saturday, board a special train and take the protest right to the capital. It will stage a huge demonstration on the steps of the White House and then send its committee with the resolution adopted to-day to the Congress with the demand that the law makers act on the protest.

**Gompers Urges It.**  
Adoption of the resolution came after two hours of debate, in which Samuel Gompers, president, as well as the Resolutions Committee, spoke in its favor. The vote was taken by roll call after such an individual poll had been demanded by both the opponents of the resolution, who "wanted the country to vote on what factions are behind the movement to wipe out the law of the nation the safeguards for the home," and those in favor, who declared they "desired to have the nation know just what districts were ready to stand up for their rights and liberty as patriotic citizens of the U. S. A."

The resolution declared that both war time prohibition and permanent prohibition as provided under the eighteenth amendment were "principally intended to deprive the workingman of the means legally to secure a glass of beer after the day's work," and that all "restrictive and summary legislation has the effect of destroying a part of the American labor movement and in seriously crippling many international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

The main section declares:  
"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled expresses disapproval of war time prohibition, and that strong protest from the delegates of the convention be forwarded to the Government at Washington setting forth in a most emphatic manner the opinion of the delegates to the convention that the present mild beer of 2 3/4 per cent alcohol in weight should be exempted from the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and also from the provisions of the war time prohibition measure; and be it further  
"Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to convey these expressions through a committee to the President of the United States and to Congress and to do everything possible in its power to preserve to the people of the United States their freedom, liberty and democracy."

**Gompers Is Appreciative.**  
Before the adoption of the resolution President Gompers said:  
"The name of Samuel Gompers has been drawn into the debate and that fact makes it essential that I make some statement with regard to this resolution. It had not been my intention to do so. 'First let me say that the article appearing in McClure's Magazine of the current issue is not Samuel Gompers speaking as the president of the American Federation of Labor, but Samuel Gompers as a man and a citizen who feels danger ahead. The closing sentence of that article explains just how I feel. It declares I verily believe that in the face of what has developed in countries that have tried prohibition that the United States really does not want to put into effect as a permanent policy a measure that other nations found unnecessary, impossible and disastrous. 'Bound by every principle of principle, hope and aspiration for my country's welfare and progress, associated with the men and women of our country as closely as I am, for the first time in my whole life I am apprehensive for the future.'"  
"This is the first time that the Constitution has denied the rights and liberties of the citizens of our country. That is just what this amendment does. It is the first time anything has ever made me apprehensive of the future of our country. No man in this country has worked harder to inculcate the principles of temperance and temperate conduct in all things than I have done."  
"Some of those who love me least have put me in the company of the President of the United States as being a representative man of the brewery interests. Such accusations need no defense from me. You all know me too well."  
"There are two classes of intemperance. One is that of the rich, idle class who find recreation and amusement in playing with booze."  
"The other class is that of the impoverished man who, overworked, fatigued and temporary relief from overwrought nerves in spirits."  
"The people in the States now dry territory like State may be satisfied with their freedom and better conditions in the security and knowledge that booze can be secured if they want it at any time from neighboring territory. But remove this security, take it away entirely from the people, and you don't know what will happen."

**Cites Russia's Example.**  
"In Russia when the ukase against vodka was put into effect the results in ensuing months showed that there were more cases of alcoholism in the hospitals than before the regulation went into operation. In regard to Bolshevism and alcoholism in Russia, I am not prepared to say whether it is a cause of cause and effect. The Government will find the Seattle proposition is for Bolshevism in the United States."

**But I may say that this resolution has serious consideration, and men who are prohibitionists and real advocates agree that this was the right way to go about it. It is not so much a question of prohibition as a fair, just opportunity to the people to lead an orderly life that is before you."**  
The delegation from the Pacific coast,

led by the Seattle faction, initiated the fight against the resolution. Delegate Duncan, chief spokesman for Seattle, vigorously protested against any action prohibition thus early in the proceedings, because he asserted there were many other problems more pressing to American labor that should have precedence.

He said the Seattle Central Labor Council does not propose to vote for any amendment or resolution that will wipe out the protective features for the hope that the prohibition provides.  
"We have so much hysteria in the air it is best to keep the minds of our people sober. Four years ago we might have voted for this resolution, but now we no longer fall for the brewers' propaganda, the bribe of a glass of beer, or a railroad strike to Washington."

The latter leader who charged to the brewers, was the invitation from the Washington unionists for the trip to Washington, and the adoption of the resolution brought the reply from that delegation that union workers and not the brewers are financing the trip. The Seattle delegates of the brewers' whose livelihood is at stake are putting up the funds.

The Seattle delegates pictured the complete satisfaction that two years ago prohibition has brought to the Pacific coast, where four States are dry. They told of the improved conditions of the working man and the happiness in his home, all of which were attributed to the adoption of prohibition there.

**Seattle's Reds Recalled.**  
This brought the answer from many of the delegates that the kind of labor unrest and troubles that have recently been features in Seattle are indication of what prohibition would do to the happy life in the right now and fight it to the bitter end. This rally won the enthusiastic approbation of the convention. It was also extended to the time because it was desired to have the expression ready to submit to the Senate during its present session.

Those in favor of the resolution took the point that the measures should be repealed not so much as to give the laboring man beer but rather to show his determination to fight against infringement of his constitutional rights.  
Mrs. Tom Mooney, wife of the convicted labor leader, who had been in California, was cheered when she was escorted to the platform after the delegates had voted unanimously to hear her plea for their support in demanding a new trial for her husband. She reviewed the alleged frameup against her husband, related how she had been kept in prison on charges and of the alleged high handed activity of the coast authorities with other labor leaders now in jail.

The convention rose to its feet as it applauded when she was brought to the platform and introduced by President Gompers. There was no effort to adopt any resolution with regard to the nationwide strike proposed for July 4 as the protest of labor against further imprisonment of Mooney without a new trial, but the question of the amendment was placed up to the committee on resolutions a report will be made later.

**OCEAN TO OCEAN PLANE READY**  
Expected to Arrive Here From Dayton Next Wednesday.  
The big Martin bomber which is to fly from New York to San Francisco with only one stop will "hop" to-day from the Cleveland factory, where it was built, to McCook's plant, where it was being repaired. The plane received here yesterday from Capt. Roy M. Francis, pilot, by the Manufacturers Aircraft Association.

After official acceptance by the army officials at Dayton the big plane will speed to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., where the transcontinental flight will be started. Capt. Francis should arrive at Hazelhurst about Wednesday of next week and start the flight to San Francisco soon after that.  
On the 1,500 mile stretch to North Platte, Neb., the plane will carry 713 gallons of gasoline for its two big Liberty engines. The flight from ocean to ocean will be made by compass.

**WALLACE HONORS AIRMEN.**  
Transatlantic Fliers Guests at Luncheon in Paris.  
PARIS, June 11.—Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of the leaders of the American transatlantic flight, Commander John H. Towers and Lieutenant-Commanders A. C. Read and P. N. L. Bellinger, who have arrived in Paris from England.  
Commanders Towers, Read and Bellinger will leave on their return to the United States by way of Brest at the end of the week.

**SOLDIER ACCUSED OF LARCENY.**  
Former Officer Accused in Brooklyn Also Arrested.  
Corporal Leroy Root, 313th Infantry, and Charles Boden, 253rd Midwood street, Flatbush, were locked up yesterday in the Poplar street police station, Brooklyn, charged with grand larceny. Amounts of money roughly estimated between \$10,000 and \$15,000 had disappeared from the Fulton Bag and Cotton Company, Williamsburg, prior to Root's being drafted in April, 1918.

The police said both men admitted taking money from the till. They worked in the office and, according to police information, received checks in the mail, deposited them in the cash drawer and took out the corresponding amount of cash, never crediting the check to the amount it was sent to pay.

**\$20,000 SUIT IS SETTLED.**  
Action for Note Indorsed by Dr. Parkhurst Ends.  
The suit brought in Supreme Court by Albert Kinnear, as assignee of the claim of \$20,000 of the Rev. John T. Prout against the American Educational Alliance, the German Publication Society, Charles S. Huntley, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, was marked as "settled" yesterday when called for trial before Justice Gleason.

The amount sued for was the face value of a note made by the American Educational Alliance to Mr. Prout. The other defendants, in their answer to the original complaint, stated they indorsed this note as an accommodation. Dr. Parkhurst swore he received no consideration for his indorsement.

**68th "Blue Devils" Plan Reunion.**  
The Blue Devils, Company C, 153th Infantry, old Sixty-ninth, since mustered out, will hold a reunion and memorial concert in the Garden City Hotel, June 19, where the townfolk will meet them, give many friendships were formed between the soldiers and the townspeople when the company was quartered at Camp Mills, which it helped to build. Credit for the first shovel of turned earth for the large camp is given to the Blue Devils.

**Merchants Reelect Morgan.**  
William Fellows Morgan, president of the Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Company, was reelected president of the Merchants' Association by the board of directors yesterday. The vice-presidents named were Lewis E. Pierson, James Gilbert White and William Hamilton Childs. Silas D. Webb was made treasurer and S. C. Mend secretary.

## TELEGRAPHERS GO ON GENERAL STRIKE

Continued from First Page.

according to a statement of Edward Reynolds, general manager of the Postal Telegraph system. Likewise, the United States and Canada cable and the cable to the European continent are not interrupted.

**Called "Tempest in Teapot."**  
Mr. Reynolds said: "There are only between 20 and 30 per cent of our operators out. We have 5,000 operators in the country. Traffic to-day was particularly heavy and it is being moved without serious delay. Many of those who went out want to go back to their jobs. The best operators did not go out. One of a force of fifty men in the main office about ten quit. Only two of the 300 men employed in the 100 branch offices in the city joined the strike."

Newcomb Carlton, who is a repetition of the tempest in the teapot that took place last year, when similar agitation from the same quarter, with similar misrepresentation, resulted in a complete failure.  
"What could be more unjust to the public than an attempt to call a sympathetic strike of the telegraph and telephone employees because of the refusal of whom the Western Union has not had the remotest control or influence was thought to have done something which the union employees and yet this would the public say if the Western Union were to look out its employees because some other employer had looked out their union employees and yet this is the principle of the sympathetic strike, to which the Western Union is utterly opposed."

"No attention would have been paid to this ill-considered effort to prostrate the telegraph service were it not that the newspapers have been publishing propaganda rather than facts."  
"So far as the Western Union company is concerned the so-called strike is a complete failure; but it is due to the fact that our employees are too intelligent to be misled by any self-seeking and irresponsible individual. The Western Union makes no discrimination against a union employee and a non-union employee as such. There have been no demands or grievances put forward by Western Union employees, and there never has been a strike ballot of Western Union employees, although a partial effort was made to distribute ballots, but no attention was paid to them by the employees."

"The whole procedure is a scandalous effort to usurp power on the part of an individual, and we hope that if this individual again makes such an effort the public will bear in mind the causes for his failure and hereafter treat his efforts with the contempt they deserve."

**Assert "Sleepers" Are at Key.**  
The strike pickets carefully watched yesterday to detect any so-called "valuing" of messages, i. e., sending telegrams by messenger or train from New York to New Orleans. The strike pickets reported to President Thomas last night that the Western Union had "sleepers" at the desks of telegraphers and that the full office corps was working.

Joseph P. Hayes, president of the Association of Western Union Employees, who is opposed to the strike, stated that only three operators left the Walker street main office. In cities like Springfield, Mass.; Scranton, Pa.; and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where the union is strong, only a few employees left their posts, Mr. Hayes said. There was a tieup in Atlantic City when the messenger boys tried the strike.

The assistance expected by strikers from the electrical workers yesterday was not given. The union in this city is in 42 Union Square the matter of joining the strike or giving financial aid was not discussed.

## TIEUP IN THREE DAYS. STRIKE CHIEF SAYS

Little Interruption Yet, According to Reports.

CHICAGO, June 11.—S. J. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, declared to-night that the first day response to the call for a nation wide strike of commercial telegraphers gave promise that the tieup would be complete in three days.

Reports received by the Associated Press from many towns in various sections of the country indicate the commercial telegraph business was not seriously interrupted in most districts.

Mr. Koenekamp stated: "Reports up to late to-day point to a 90 per cent response in the Postal Telegraph Company service and a 70 per cent response from the Western Union. The East has shown up surprisingly well and in the Southeast the number now exceeds 3,000. Telephone workers have also joined the strikers in Philadelphia, New Orleans, Columbia, S. C., and Brunswick, Ga. When the electrical workers go out on a nationwide strike Monday additional telephone workers will also go out. Railroad telegraphers in all parts of the country are refusing commercial business, and trouble is impending in Canada because of the refusal of Canadian telegraphers to handle American business."

Edward F. Wach, deputy vice-president of the Western Union Operators Association, said the 30,000 members of that association, comprising 65 per cent of the Western Union employees, were not concerned with the strike. He said not a single Western Union operator of the Postal Telegraph system in Chicago, admitted a large number of his employees had quit.

Police protection was asked by the Western Union after several street clashes. Delivery service was hampered when all but four of the Western Union messenger boys joined the strike.

In Cleveland about fifty operators were reported out. Every operator employed by the Postal in Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex., quit work. The strike was postponed until Saturday in Milwaukee. In Louisville, Ky., service was uninterrupted in Ohio. Reports in Indiana showed that the strike had no effect there either.

At Los Angeles it was announced that a verbal agreement had been reached between the union and the Federal Telegraph Company that real satisfactory to both sides and all operators were ordered back on the job.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—A fourth of the Postal force is out on strike in this city. Only one employee of the Western Union quit. Business is being handled without delay.  
BUFFALO, June 11.—Forty Postal and fifteen Western Union telegraphers responded to the strike call here to-day. The companies had sufficient men, however, to handle business at normal speed. None of the telegraphers in the Albany district left their jobs.

**Federal Employment Held Up.**  
WASHINGTON, June 11.—By a vote of 218 to 2 the House to-day refused to construct a meeting of the urgent delivery bill to accept the \$275,000 item added by the Senate for continuing the Federal employment service until July 1.

## GENERAL STRIKE THREATENS EUROPE

Workers Seek to Show Solidarity and Opposition to Versailles Policy.

CUE FOR UNREST IN U. S.

Paris Meeting to Make Decision—Cars of Two Trains Burned in the Capital.

**Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.**  
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PARIS, June 11.—A general European strike peril has become more than a possibility through the action last night of the Interdelar Cartel calling the workers of France, England, Italy and Belgium into conference next Saturday. This action follows conferences of French, British and Italian Socialist leaders in Rome, at which a proposal was made for a "demonstrative general strike simultaneously in three countries to show solidarity and as a threat against the policy at Versailles."

Since then the unrest in Belgium has become so great that it was decided to admit delegates from that country. This move further corroborates statements sent to The Sun that the strikes are part of an international understanding. Political agitators here admit they are encouraged by reports of labor disturbances in the United States.

The Interdelar Cartel, which acted for France, comprises miners, railway men, dockers, shipping clerks and metal workers. The General Confederation of Labor voted to declare a general strike next Monday if the demands of the striking miners in the north of France are not met by that time. It is now expected that the railway workers will postpone action until after the international conference.

Government officials admit the situation is grave. Premier Clemenceau left the Peace Conference Tuesday long enough to attend a meeting at which were present the Ministers of the Interior, Public Works, Labor and Military, and the Governor of Paris, the Prefect of Police and Gen. Alby, Gascoigne and Mordacq. It is stated on the best authority that measures were taken to suppress with military force any attempts at disorder.

More trains are operating in Paris, but the trainmen say they are merely resting on their oars, awaiting word to resume idleness if the order for a general strike is issued. Two trains were halted to-day and emptied of passengers, after which the cars were turned over and burned.

With service still far below normal the taxicabs are reaping a rich harvest by charging exorbitant fares. Even this means of transportation is likely to be denied to the public soon as a result of strikes in the oil refineries. The supplies at the gasoline stations are nearly exhausted and cannot last longer than tomorrow if the strike continues. In that event all Paris will walk or patronize the few horse and cable cars remaining.

Next Monday is the day set by the workers in most trades as the day upon which the eight hour work period must become effective.  
The labor men are bitter against the Government, both for delaying the operation of this law and for permitting the

peace parleys to drag. The state of mind of the workers gives the agitators free field in which to play their trade, and the soap box crew, particularly the Socialists, are working overtime.  
Reports from Italy say the situation there is serious, with 50,000 striking in Naples and wide efforts being made to start a general strike. It is believed the labor leaders of all these countries are in daily communication.

**BOARD WON'T YIELD.**  
**BURLESON ASSERTS**  
**Strike Without Justification, He Says.**

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Declaring the strike of wire employees which began to-day was "wholly without justification," Postmaster-General Burleson said in a statement that "no amount of pressure will avail to make the Wire Control Board extend or go beyond rules and regulations affecting employees laid down during the war by the National War Labor Board."

Mr. Burleson said his information was that telegraphic traffic had not and would not be delayed. Government business, which makes up the bulk of that handled by the telegraph companies here, was reported moving as usual to-day, and at the same time it was stated there had been no interruption of cable communication with Europe.

"The present strike of wire employees is wholly without justification," said the Postmaster-General. "It started at Atlanta, Ga., because it was claimed employees of the Southern Bell Telephone Company had been dismissed solely because of affiliation with the labor organization. The complaint was promptly referred to post office inspectors for investigation. While the investigation was in progress and before the inspectors had time to ascertain the facts, a sympathetic strike against the Western Union was called in the South-eastern States. Insignificant percentage of the operators respected this order to strike. Messages were not delayed and business was handled as usual."

"The Senate committee having reported a bill in favor of turning back forthwith the wire systems to their owners, and the House committee having indicated a purpose to take action along similar lines, an order was issued continuing the operations of the wire systems for the remaining period of Government control under Order No. 1752, dated August 1, 1918. This was necessary, so that the companies again could take up their own operations when the period of Government control ends, and could resume full control of their properties with as little confusion and disturbance as possible, and further so that they could promptly take steps to protect their finances from the consequences of too sudden action on the part of State utilities commissions in the change of rates, which had been fixed during the period of Government control."

"After this order was issued the present strike was ordered. Our information is that the telegraphic traffic has not been delayed, and the information received indicates that it will not be delayed."

**One Slain in Strike Fight.**  
DALLAS, Tex., June 11.—A. J. Fisher, a non-union lineman, employed by the Dallas Light and Power Company, was shot and killed in a clash here to-day between strikers, sympathizers and non-union men taking the places of striking employees of the company.

## WINNIPEG STRIKERS GET AID OF U. S. REDS

Secret Service Men Trail Money Sources to Bolsheviks and I. W. W. Here.

**Special Despatch to The Sun.**  
WINNIPEG, June 11.—Indications are not wanting that Bolshevik agitators, foreign and otherwise, who organized the present Winnipeg revolutionary strike will be dealt with this week. For several days United States secret service men have been working to locate the source of many thousands of dollars which arrived here to finance the strike. Some \$24,000 of it has been traced back to organizations in the United States, according to official statements.

Early in the strike a large number of \$100 and \$50 bills in American currency flooded the banks and inquiry was immediately set afoot to discover their source. One package of \$10,000 was definitely traced to a Russian revolutionary organization in Chicago. Another package of \$7,000 was traced back and found to have come from a socialist source in Indianapolis, while further packages were traced back to I. W. W. organizations in New York.

**By the Associated Press.**  
WINNIPEG, June 11.—Mayor Charles E. Gray made a formal announcement to-night that any further strike rioting of a serious nature will be the signal for him to call upon the militia. He intimated the question of invoking military aid was discussed yesterday's disturbances at a conference with Gen. H. D. B. Ketchum, commander of the Manitoba military district, and Col. J. Stearns, commanding the Royal Northwest Mounted Police forces here.

It was stated at the City Hall the street fighting resulted in a large increase in the number of applicants for special constable duty. Mayor Gray declared that the city would accept another thousand men.

The day passed without demonstration of any kind on the part of strikers and their sympathizers.  
**Ship Strikers Return to Work.**  
PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The 2,300 men who have been on strike at the Pusey & Jones shipyard at Gloucester, N. J., on the Delaware River, returned to work to-day. Their grievances will be arbitrated. The strike occurred a week ago, when the rivet counters struck for \$35 a week instead of 68 cents an hour. The riveters have asked for \$6.25 a hundred rivets instead of \$5, the present wage.

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## GERMANS READY TO SIGN PEACE TERMS

beyond all expectations here there is every prospect of a split both in the National Assembly and in the Cabinet over the question of what is regarded as "possible" and what constitutes "material" changes. Opinion is almost unanimous that the present delegation will not sign unless the answer is favorable beyond all expectations.

Reports from Rantzau are said to continue sceptical to the point of pessimism.  
The lineup of non-signers, unless there are extensive modifications, is said on good authority to consist of Rantzau, Scheidemann, Leinert, Landsberg, Dernberg, Noske, Goethel and Preuss, with Erzberger leading the signers if the allied and associated Powers return an answer affording any opportunity for retreat. Bernstorff inclines strongly toward Erzberger, on the ground that a refusal to sign would mean the beginning of anarchy in Germany, and that the first duty of the Government is to pursue a course which will make it possible to maintain order.

Despatches to-day saying the terms had finally been printed in America through newspaper enterprise created much interest here.

## RAIL RATE RAISES BARRED BY HINES

None Till Conditions Are Normal, He Tells Union.

DENVER, June 11.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has adopted resolutions urging that Eugene V. Debs and Thomas J. Mooney, now in prison, be set free. Director-General Walker D. Hines of the Railroad Administration told the delegates to-day that there will be no further increase in passenger and freight rates until business has returned to normal. He declared if rates were increased to bring \$200,000,000 additional revenue, wholesalers and jobbers would force an additional \$200,000,000 from the ultimate consumer and he did not propose to add to the present high cost of living. He ascribed the financial losses of the Railroad Administration in 1918 to the high cost of labor and materials and in 1919 to the falling off of business. Yet, he said, the wages of railroad employees are not too high.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The American Woolen Company announces that on June 16, 1919, it will inaugurate a system of group life insurance under which EVERY employee of the American Woolen Company, including both the selling and manufacturing departments, and by that we mean EVERYONE, including men, women, girls, boys and including the officials, will receive absolutely free of cost to them, the Company bearing the entire expense, a policy covering their lives for from \$750 to \$1,500, depending upon the length of service of the particular employee. The schedule of amounts is given below:

Those employed for a period of less than one year, \$750.  
Those employed for a period of one year and less than one year and a half, \$850.  
Those employed for a period of one year and a half and less than two years, \$950.  
Those employed for a period of two years and less than two years and a half, \$1,050.  
Those employed for a period of two years and a half and less than three years, \$1,150.  
Those employed for a period of three years and less than three years and a half, \$1,250.  
Those employed for a period of three years and a half and less than four years, \$1,350.  
Those employed for a period of four years and less than four years and a half, \$1,450.  
Those employed for a period of four years and a half and more, \$1,500.

Not only is the original premium paid by the American Woolen Company but the entire expense thereafter is borne by it. Under no circumstances does any employee pay even one penny of the cost of maintaining the policy on his or her life.

Any employee who happens to be absent on June 16, 1919, will be included in the plan outlined above upon his or her return to work, provided he or she is or has been, prior to June 16, 1919, on the pay roll of the mill in which he or she is employed. Persons entering our employ after June 16, 1919, will not be entitled to the above privileges until he or she has been for six months continuously on the pay roll of the mill in which he or she is employed.

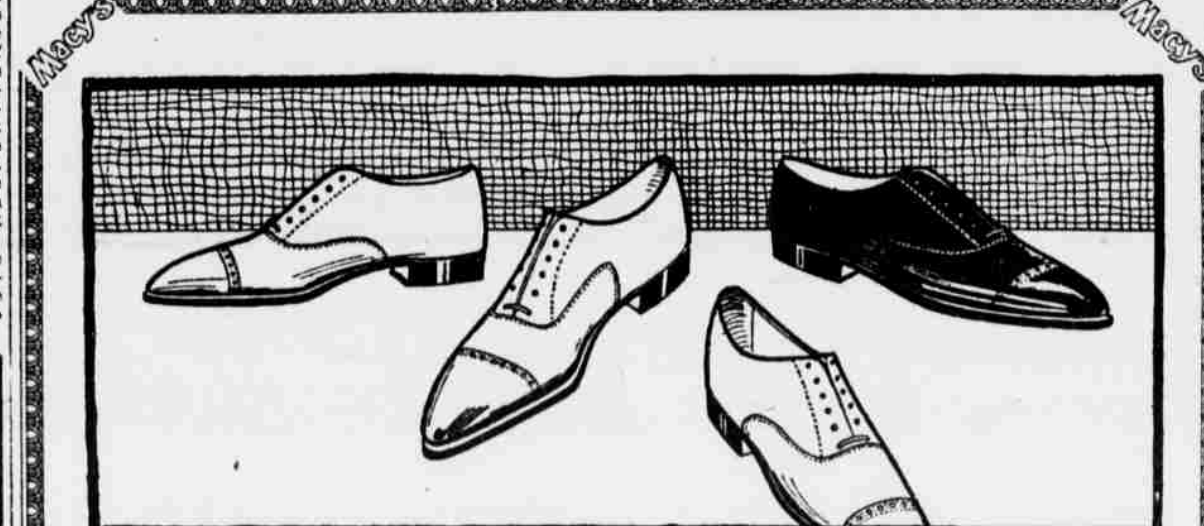
There is to be absolutely no cost to any employee. No medical examination is required. These benefits will be given IN ADDITION to any other benefit provided by the Compensation Law of the State.

Certificates of insurance will be provided for each employee just as soon as these certificates can be prepared by the insurance company.

Boston, Massachusetts,  
June 11, 1919.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY,

W. M. WOOD, President.



Men! Sale!  
Black and tan oxfords

\$4.49 and \$5.89

Former prices \$5.94 to \$8.49

IN view of the high prices prevalent in men's shoes, an event of this nature is bound to arouse no end of interest. To those who have taken advantage of our previous sales—'nuff sed! To those who are new to our economy offerings, we say, "Come early and avoid the crowd." The early comer is assured of a satisfactory selection. We expect the demand to break size ranges early.

These oxfords were taken from our regular stock—and that means correct styles, rich, dark browns, careful workmanship, the utmost in appearance and wear.

At \$4.49 At \$5.89

Black and tan leather has been made over a comfort-assured last. This is a serviceable shoe and no mistake! Think of what others could offer for this price, then look at these shoes—that's all!

Mahogany calfskin of selected grades has been exceptionally well made up by some of the leading makers of the country. They are smart and they are low priced—most of them actually below present day wholesale cost.

Stock up---and do it early!

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.  
Herald Square New York

Store hours: 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.